BROOKLYN DISPUTES.

The Projector of the East River Bridge Answers His Accusers.

MR. WILLIAM C. KINGSLEY'S DEFENCE.

Estimates That Fell Far Short of a Necessary Outlay.

The East River Bridge is, naturally enough, a subject of anxious thought to the people of Brooklyn. Nobody among them who owns a corner lot or any other lot but feels that when the structure is completed his property will jump a hundred per cent in value. This may or may not be a delusion, but certain it is the Brooklyn folks are very sensitive on the bridge question. They are extremely eager to see it finished, and they are just now wondering if it is to cost so much as is stated, when will it ever be done? There are many respectable people who maintain that the conduct of the bridge ement has been honest, able and efficient; that the expense so far incurred has been necessary and unexperience of any like undertaking and were found by practical test to be entirely at fault in several grave particulars. They also contend that the real magnitude of the work has been greatly underrated and that the two great towers, as they ear to the eye, have not swallowed up all the \$5,000,000 said to have been expended. The foundations at the New York side, sunk eighty-two feet below the surface, the labor and expense of which few spectators take into account when gazing up at the lofty stone pier, cost over \$1,000,000, and everybody will remember at what a sacrifice of life these foundations were accomplished.

As the HERALD seeks only the truth in regard to these so-called Brooklyn jobs and is ever willing to open its olumns to both sides of any public controversy, it cheerfully allows Mr. William C. Kingsley to state his side of the case. A Herand reporter met Mr. Kingsley at the Brooklyn Club yesterday and had his views at some length in reply to the charges made against him. said he thought himself the best abused man in Brooklyn, though, judging from his candid unconcern, he appeared in no way disturbed by the abuse. Ho stands over six feet, a well proportioned, athletic man, full of vigor, and, it might be said, of youth, for Mr. Kingsley is not yet forty years old. There is certain air of the rural districts about cut of his clothes, the frankness has nothing of the looks of one who was constantly plotting schemes of fraud, and he is rather too open "The statement is wrong," he observed, "that I have fived in Brooklyh only seven years. I have been here over eighteen years and I have been a contractor about twenty, or since I was nineteen years old," Having made this correction of a statement, which he considered was get affoat to make it appear he was an adventurer in Brooklyn, Mr. Kingsley proceeded to stigmatize the abuse levelled against him as the offspring of personal and political malice. "Mr. Barnes, who made the report of the Committee of Fifty," he bontinued, "insinuating charges of dishonest dealing against me as General Superintendent of the bridge, was formerly an associate of mine in the ownership of He was very anxious to get into the bridge direction, and as there was no stock to be had at the to be a director of the bridge, that his name, as he said, might go down to his gigantic undertaking of modern times. He also wanted to be Mayor, and I honestly worked to secure him the nomination, as I believed at the time he would make a good enterprising head of the city government, but others in the party held a different opinion, and he

A SLAP AT THE TAXPATHES! ASSOCIATION. Mr. Kingsley next proceeded to call in question the notives of the Taxpayers' Association. Some of them be deemed honest and nonorable men, but the controlling spirits were a set of disappointed office-seekers, doing their best to malign the characters of those who chanced to have the reputation of being successful. their hands? They are but sneaks and cowards, hiding their charges away from the light and running to the them out in their dastardly persecution. I am ready to meet them at any time, but the hypocrites are afraid. What is to prevent them, if they think at once, without waiting for the Attorney General, and REPLY OF CORPORATION COUNSEL DE WITT TO having me indicted by the Grand Jury? No; all they want is to raise the cry of 'Fraud,' have an action brought, and excite sufficient odium in the public mind against the men to whom they are hostile."

was rejected. He has ever since held me responsible

for his defeat, and hence these malicious and lying stories he publishes day after day concerning me.

REPORTER - How do you explain the fifteen per cent of commonsation you are accessed of having claimed, contrary to the resolution of the Executive Com-

Mr. Kroszew-The Board at first wanted me to take a salary for my services as General Superintendent. I declined to do so, informing them that my time and services were worth more than the salary; that I was a contractor, and as such, never accustomed to accept salaries; that I took large risks, and that all I desired was to be put on the same footing in regard to the work as the contractors under the United States government, all of whom were receiving fitteen per cent on the cost of the material furnished and placed in position. The contractor of the Post Office in New York had fitteen per cent for all the stone he supplied dressed and placed. The confirmator of the Chicago Post Office the same and the contractors of other buildings such as the new Capitol at Albany, are compensated in a like manner. But there is a difference between us. Before any of the money appropriated by the Legisliture could be drawn it was necessary that the \$500,000 of stock set aside for private stockholders should be paid up. All the money that it seemed possible to raise was about \$225,000. In order that the work might proceed, I took myself the balance between this amount and the \$500,000, and then the terms of the law were infilled. It was agreed by the Board of Directors that I should receive litteen per cent on the amount of expenditures incurred according to their resolution after the foundations had reached three feet above high water mark. The compensation then on sexerciditure of \$1.17,000 was \$115,000. Some Mr. Kingsley...The Board atofirst wanted me to take on an expenditure of \$1,170,000 was \$175,000. Son time subsequently, at a meeting of the Board, it question of compensation was up for discussion, at many of the directors gave it as their opinion th fifteen per cent was too large a digare. The I agreed to accept five per cent provide the Board would take all over \$100,000 of bridge sto that I held off my hands. They were in just, to do this, as I consented to take almost half vate stock at a time when nobody could be got to west in it and when work on the bridge could be est in that when work of the appropriation made avail-arried on nor the legislative appropriation made avail-ble unless the \$500,000 of private stock was taken up-the Board agreed to my proposition, and then I turned ver \$50,000 to the company as the excess of compon-ation between the and fifteen per cent. The Committee of Fifty said they found the word "lifteen" erased and "five" substituted on the books. The explanation of that onough. After the agreement made with the was deemed unnecessary to pass a new resonand it was simply ordered that the aireration of i "fifteen" to "five" in the original resolution ould be sufficient. Exponess.—What answer do you make to the charge.

idge? usiny-A very brief answer. I never had an interest, directly or indirectly, in any quarry inemy

REPORTER-Bave you an interest in the sawmill and

Reportes.—Have you an interest in the sawmill and lumber company that is said to furnish lumber and lumber company that is said to furnish lumber and lumber supplies for the bridge?

Mr. Kingeley.—None whatever. That sawmill was established some twenty years ago, and not, as has been stated, concurrently with the building of the bridge. It is true, however, that I had an interest in the purchase of some real estate on which the sawmill happens to stand. Several of us bought it, believing it to be a sails investment, as it had a frontage of about 100 test on the Gowanus Canal. It was no more nor happens to stand. Several of us bought it, believing it to be a safe investment, as it had a frontage of about 1,100 feet on the Gowanus Canal. It was no more nor less than an ordinary investment in the hope of its being a successful one. Now, out of \$400,000 worth of lumber found necessary for the work on the bridge, in the caissons and elsewhere, the sawmill and lumber company you refer to supplied only \$40,000 worth. The rest was had from T. M. Mayhew, No. 117 Wall street, Jonathan Beers, in Pearl street, and one other man whose name i cannot just now recall.

THE CONCEPTION OF THE BREIDER.

REPORTER—HOW slid you come to be connected with the bridge?

time to complete and likely to pay only small dividends to its stockholders in the airst years of its existence. Still it was a great step forward to have enlisted the sympathies and support of so many solid and responsible citizons of both communities. The next step was to lay the matter before the Logislature and ask for an appropriation. The building of a bridge across the fast River to secure the closer union of the two cities belonged to that class of works that make a fair claim upon the assistance of the government. They are outside the capacity and disposition of private capital, which seeks more remunerative investments. The Legislature passed an act authorizing an appropriation of \$5,000,000 by the two cities, and thereafter we went to work. It was then the United States government interposed and demanded that the floor of the bridge should be elevated five feet higher than was originally intended. This necessitated a further elevation of the towers, and a consequent increase in the bulk of stone and masonry. Then, again, to make the bridge fully available for the purposes meditated it was decided to increase its width five feet. This involved an addition to the suspended superstructure of \$5,000 tons, to meet which required a corresponding increase of strength in the towers. Thus you will see how Mr. Roebling's original estimate was exceeded.

EXCREDING THE ESTIMATES.
REPORTER—How do you explain the immense ex-

EXCREDING THE ESTRATES.

REPORTER—How do you explain the immense excess over the original estimates.

Mr. Kinosiax—Mr. Roobling's estimate of the cost of the bridge was \$1,000,000. His son's later estimate was \$10,500,000. Mr. Roobling estimated that the two tower foundations of the bridge would cost, for Brooklyn, \$350,400; for New York, \$350,00; Yoll, these foundations have involved an expense of about \$1,500,000. I could give you the exact figures if I had the records convenient. Neither Mr. Roobling nor anybody else could determine what the cost might be of subvine these foundations. There was no precedent to guide him. The work was of a comparatively new and untried mature. It was on a scale of unprecedented magnitude on this continent. In the caseson at St. Louis they never had more than sixteen men at work at one time. We have had as many as forty five. In the New York catason forty minutes was as long as a man could remain below at a stretch without danger to his life. We were paying men \$2 A day then for about two and a half hours about two and a half hours about two and is half hours about two and is half hours about. As the catason was being sunk it would strike, perhaps, on the side next the river, upon a roca projecting inwards, and forbidding all further advance until removed. To attack it from outside the cateson would be impossible, as we should have to go into the water, and to blast it from the inside would be to endanger the cateson, perhaps to blow it up entirely, so we were compelled to bring in a peculiar style of hydraulic machinery to go: rid of these obstructions, some of which might weigh from twenty to thirty tons. Mr. Roebling enters no item in his estimates as to the cost of right of way on both sides of the river. It was not the business of an engineer to appraise real estate, but the directors have ascertained by consulting the assessory books in Brooklyn and New York that the real south of the river. not the business of an engineer to appraise real cellate, but the directors have ascertained by consulting the assessors' books in Brooklyn and New York that the real estate necessary to be condemned will foot up in value about \$3,500,000. He put down engines and machinery at \$40,000 ench not to speak of the sixteen condensing engines used at the work in the caissons and costing \$2,500 each. In the expense attending the purchase of real estate on the river fronts and in the rear of the plers he foll short of the actual outlay by about \$250,000. The engineering item of \$150,000 is clearly short of what it should be for an undertaking so great and one that we can hardly expect to see completed within less than ten years from the day it was begun."

Mr. Kingsley controverted, among other statements, one to the effect that it was projudicial to the bridge interests to have fifteen private subscribers in control of the Board, by being able at any time to outvote and neutralize the power of the six members who represented the two cities of Brooklyn and New York. They had given that matter long and serious consideration and they finally concluded, to avoid any such fate as happened to the New York Courty Court House. It was better the leading control of the bridge interests should not be intrusted to politicinas, but rather to private citizens of character and standing.

THE RING PROSECUTIONS.

THE COURSE MR. PARSONS INTENDS TO TAKE. Yesterday morning a reporter of the Herald called upon Mr. John E. Parsous, of the law firm of Man & Parsons, of No. 56 Wall street, to obtain from him an indication of the methods he proposed to adopt in the investigation of the frauds alleged to be perpetrated upon the people of Brooklyn by the Ring of that city. Parsons said that any matter in which it is supposed there has been rascality will come under my observation, and will be carefully and thoroughly looked What these subjects are the people who live in Brooklyn know a great deal better than 1. If it is alleged there has been any rascality about the construc-

alleged there has been any rascality about the construc-tion of reservoirs, sewers, pavements or the Bridge, I shall doubtless receive the statements of all the parties interested and carefully consider and report on each branch of the subject.

"Who are the parties from whom you expect state-ments?" the reporter asked.
"I don't know yet who they are," replied Mr. Par-sons. "The statements already published," continued Mr. Parsons, "are correct outy so far as they say my opinion is desired upon the subject of whether there is any probable cause of action. All I have to say about Mr. Parsons, 'are correct only so far as they say my opinion is desired upon the sutject of whether there is any probable cause of action. All I have to say about the statement that I am to endeavor to ascertain whether there is any good reason why Corporation Counsel De Witt should not be employed in the probable prosecution is that it may be implied, from the communication I received from the Attorney General, that I am to take into consideration who shall prosecute the supposed offenders. I don't exactly know when I shall commence operations. I only assume that there are certain persons in Brooklyn

BROOKLYN'S TROUBLES.

THE MATOR-PROGRESS OF CIVIL SUITS.

Yesterday Corporation Counsel De Witt replied to the communication of His Honor, Mayor Hunter, relinquent officials, Fire Commissioner McLaughlin, ex-Tax Collector Badeau and ex-City Treasurer Sprague.

Subjoined is the text of the reply:—
OFFICE OF THE COMPORATION COUNSEL,
CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, NOV. 13, 1875.

TO HON. JOHN W. HUNTIE, MAYOR of the City of Brook-

Sym—I am in receipt of your remarkable communication of the 9th inst. It says:

"In September last I addressed the following official note to you:— Mayor's office, City Hall, Brooklyn, September 20, 1875," and then it proceeds to give a copy of a note asking about the cases of Badeau, Spragne and Melaughlin, and it closes with a demand for a reply to the first note in a style that would indicate that a reply had been withheld. This language clearly imports that on September 20 you delivered to me a note of the effect stated, to which you very seriously desired an official answer. Such is not the fact. You handed me the note quoted ten days after its date, on September 20, without even having inclosed it in an envelope, at a moment when we had had a full and satisfactory conference on the subject matter of its contents, and you gave me jully to understand what indeed was patent from the facts that its delivery was a mere formality designed to justify the publication which either had taken or was to take place. Everybody familiar with the facts know that the cases to which you allude have been prosecuted with more rapidity and rigor than any other public cases which have ever come into the courts of this State.

The case of McLaughlin, in which a judgment has been rendered in favor of the city, that is now secured by an indemnity bond on the appeal, it now submitted to the General Term of the City Court, points to be handed in so that the Court may render its decision before the doze of the present term.

The case of McLaughlin, in which a judgment has been rendered in favor of the city, that is now secured by an indemnity bond on the appeal, it now submitted to the General Term of the City Court, points to be handed in so that the Court may render its decision before the doze of the present term.

The case of McLaughlin, in which a judgment has been to a variety of forms calculated to secure the interests of the city, for the last year without any intermission. lyn:--Sin-I am in receipt of your remarkable communica-

Mission.
You surely know the fact that the case of Sprague is You surely know the fact that the case of Sprague is finally closed in favor of the city, and that we have in our possession property and securities sufficient to cover the city's loss.

All the civil litigation arising from the plunderings of the city through the Tax Office and the Treasury Department have been within the last two years conducted to a successful issue, white all the parallel criminal prosecutions conducted through the State officers have been attended by success to the plunderers. Remeatifully yours.

WILLIAM C. DE WITT, Corporation Counsel. Mayor Hunter will address, it is said, another note to the prosecuting officer of the city upon the same sub-

THE BROOKLYN BUDGET.

The Aldermanie Committee on the Budget met yesterday and considered the estimates for 1876. The appropriation for the Board of City Works was fixed at \$685,000. The tax budget, after all alterations have been made, amounts to \$5,012,108.

LONG ISLAND CITY'S TREASURER.

District Attorney Downing has served notice upon the counsel for Mr. John Horan, Treasurer of Long Island City, that his trial on the indictments found against him by the Grand Jury at the October term of the Queens county Court of Oyer and Terminer will be menced before the Court of Sessions, Judge Armstrong presiding, on Wednesday next. There are three REPORTER—How did you come to be connected with a the bridge.

Mr. Kingerry—The subject of building a bridge across the East River has been talked of in Brooklyn for the last twenty years. I took an interest in the project like any other citizen; but while it appeared a risionary scheme to most people it looked a feasible and practicalls one to most people it looked a feasible and practicalls one to most people it looked a feasible talking of it lest to work to try and realize it in fact. I had drawings made at my own expense, and after much persistence succeeded in interesting prominent citizens of New York and Brooklyn in the enterprise. It was plainly seen at the beginning that it would be impossible to secure audicient private capital to undertake a work of such vast magnitude, involving considerable fistinct charges against Mr. Horan—embezzlement in

nal. Notwithstanding every effort the original data could not be obtained, and the investigation was much hindered in consequence. The amounts credited to the city as received for interest and percentage fall far short of that which the face of the receipts show was paid to the Treasurer. Mr. Horan claims to have cetained certain percentages under the authority of resolutions passed by the Common Council, but they say the amount of such percentages was not shown in the books. The amount claimed to have been received for interest is \$1,850-29; for percentages, \$4,028-65; total, \$7,964-94. The Treasurer was at all times largely in arrears in the amount which should have been placed to the credit of the city, and in some instances checks were made where no warrants had been issued.

Warden Fox, of the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary,

THE CORN CROP.

EXTENT AND LOCATION OF THE CORN GROWING REGION-VALUE OF THE CROP FOR 1875-THE CEREAL AS AN ELEMENT OF WEALTH AND PROSPERITY TO THE NATION.

GREELEY, Col., Nov. 7, 1875. It must be now conceded that the corn crop of the present year is the largest ever grown. The opening of the senson was uncommonly tavorable for ploughing and planting, and the area planted was much larger than usual; first, because the crop of 1874 was short, and it was absolutely necessary to supply the deficiency that might be made profitable, and further, that the large fall, and which, largely winter killed, might be utilized. When the corn crop of the country is spoken of in a commercial sense the whole of the United States is not considered as producing it, but only that part which yields a surplus, and which enters, notably, into the

THE CORN AREA, then, only embraces about three-quarters of Illinois, half of Missouri and Iowa and the eastern por tions of Kansas and Nebraska. Although Ohio and Indiana grow a great deal of corn, as well as a limited, but exceedingly choice, portion of Kentucky, it is doubtful whether these sections produce a surplus, or at least any other surplus than is required in neighboring States, and particularly in the cotton planting State. The corn area mentioned is about 150 miles wide, from north to south, and 600 miles long, from east to west, through the centre of which runs the fortieth parallel. Much corn is grown north and south creases each way, till it ceases to be grown in high, frosty tatitudes and beneath the fiery sun of the tropics. West of the State of Missouri the boundary lines of this belt are deflected southward, correspond-ing to the gradual increase of the elevation marked by the descent of the rivers that rise in the Rocky Mountains. The number of corn counties within the States

tains. The number of corn counties within the States above named is not far from 125—that is, which are now in general cultivation, but there are as many as tweaty-five more to be added hereafter, and thus we have 150 counties, equal in extent to Indiana and Illinois, unequalled anywhere else in the world for producing this grain. Indeed, it is not likely that there is any region in Europe, Africa or Asia twice as large which has a like capacity.

THE TOTAL CORN CROP

of the State of illinois is estimated for the present year at the enormous amount of 300,000,000 bushels. The rest of the region named will probably produce two-thirds as much, making a total of 500,000,000 of bushels. Now, since as much as the two-thirds named will be required for feeding purposes and home use, the amount Illinois has raised must be considered as the surplus crop of the whole country, and as the price in Chicago ranges steadily at about fifty cents a bushel, the sum of \$150,000,000 must be considered as added this year to our national wealth, and also as a sound capital on which mercantile, manufacturing and other business can be done.

But this estimate, when differently considered is too low. The 200,000,000 bushels of corn not included in the surplus is to assume other forms and finally to become another surplus. Illinois has long taken the lead in furnishing fat cattle, largely in the way of feeding those raised in other States. Now, Kansas, Missouri, lowa and Nebruska are engaging in this business, and many counties are this fail feeding each from 5,000 to become a vasi feeding ground, where the cattle grown on the immense ranges of the plants will be stall for nearby and distant city markets.

Further, the commercial columns of the Hernan from time to time give an exhibit of the gross amount of pork bacon and lard received at the various trade centres, all of which are derived from corn. Three-quarters of the wool produced in the United States is made from corn, and simost all the mutton. A large part of the voor teams of t

raised on corn and by it they are sustained. It is shtirely safe, therefore, to estimate

THE VALUE OF THE SCHPLUS

of the corn crop of 1875, and which appears in various
forms of created wealth, at not less than \$500,000,000.

Properly this represents a raw material, the value of
which is to be largely increased by human labor, by
transportation, including commercial exchanges, by
manufacturing and manipulation, and also by forming
a basis for a great variety of industrial pursuits and
enterprises, so that this corn crop contains within
itself an accumulative force.

To those who study the wealth of nations, who compare different countries, these facts may be suggestive.
England possesses vast wealth, but a corn crop forms
no element of it, and the civilization, culture and
power of other European nations have no basis in the
golden cerest, nor has any other country on which the
sun shines. It is grown, it is true, but in most limited
quantities. The Arab turns away from the bread with
disdain, and the hard-working peasant of Ireland, of distains, and the hard-working peasant of Ireland, of Germany and France eat it rather than starve. A Roman jegion never passed a field of corn, nor did the triumphant armies of Alexander. Powerful as were many of the ancient nations, learned and rich as are the modern ones, neither one nor the other of them possessed, nor yet possess, a resource, centring within itself so many elements of comfort for the poor and of wealth for the middle class and riches for the enterprising, as our crop of Indian corn.

WESTWARD FREIGHTS ADVANCED.

The trunk lines to the West have agreed to advance freight rates, commencing to-morrow. The advance will be made on a basis of fifty per cent above those of the past few months. In defence of this advance it is claimed that freights at present are unusually low, and besides an advance is usual as severe weather approaches. It is understood among the general freight agents that the adopted schedule will be strictly adhered to. The following is the schedule of rates to the principal points of shipment :-- Pourth Special.

70 64 46 56 61 70 66 81	60 62 39 48 52 60 57	45 37 80 86 89 45 43	35 31 23 28 30 35
46 56 61 70 66	39 48 52 60	30 35 39 45	23 28 30
56 61 70 66	48 52 60	36 39 45	28 30
61 70 66	52 60	89 45	30
70 66	69	45	
66			35
	57	4.9	
87		913	33
-04	71	55	44
66	56	52	83
70	60	45	85
110	95	72	57
95	82	63	50
40	35	80	20
91	79	61	45
nderstoo	d, has	no conne	ction
			Prints.
	110 95 40 91 nderstoo ted comp	110 95 95 82 40 35 91 79 nderstood, has seed compact bet	110 95 72 95 82 63 40 35 80

NEWARK SAVINGS BANK SCARE,

The run on the Dime Savings Bank, of Newark, continued yesterday, and was met by prompt payments. At four o'clock, the regular hour for closing, the crowd was unabated. Then the President announced that the bank would reopen as usual at seven o'clock in the evening. Upward of \$70,000 were paid during the day. No doubts are felt of their ability to hold out to the end of the run. The swern statement of the bank shows that it has ample funds to meet all demands. It

Municipal corporation bonds	1,414,9
Bonds and mortgages	
Loans on collaterals	117,2
Accrued interest	64,5
Real estate	89,0
Cash on hand	59,2
Total	
Surplus. The bank reopened last evening at seven only for the receipt of deposits.	\$90,8 o'clock

MR. PHELPS' APPOINTMENT.

Speculation has been rife for some time past as to who District Attorney Phelps would appoint as the new Assistant District Attorney. Mr. Phelps has selected Mr. Horace Russell to fill the vacant Assistant District Mr. Horace Russell to his the vacant Assistant District.

Attorneyship, and that gentleman received the appointment yesterday. The assistants, consequently, will stand for the coming three years as follows:—George W. Lyons, Daniel G. Rollins, Henry F. Herring, of the Westchester district; Joseph Bell and Horace F. Russell. Moses H. Clark, the chief clerk, and his assistant, George F. Doremus, will retain their places.

POST OFFICE ROBBER.

Chief of Police Whitney, of Bayonne, N. J., has obtained testimony against the burglar, William Johnson, who was found crouching in the cellar of the Bergen Point Post Office on Wednesday night, that will un-Point Post Under on Wednesday night, that will undoubtedly connect him with the robberies of the Post Offices at Hudson City and Greenville. A complete set of burglar's tools was found in possession of the prisoner. He is now in the Hudson County Jail, and he declines to make any statement. He says he belongs to Jersey City, but refuses to give any further address

Warden Fox, of the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary,

testified that four prisoners, duly sentenced, sin February, 1874-George Schiffinger, Charles H. Clark, Margaret Englevert and Ellen Cutler-nover reache that breezy abode. Ex-Excise Commissioner Nachtman gave some

voluminous but extremely uninteresting testimony it regard to the management of affairs while he was Commissioner. He gave it as his opinion that the stringent enforcement of the Sunday law would not lessen crime. In 1867, when it was enforced, there was more drunkenness than now. A great deal of time was wasted in his examination.

Mr. James B. Freeman, chief clerk under the old Excise Board, and assistant clerk under the present régime, testified as to the practice of taking instalments on license fees and giving receipts therefor. From his testimony it becomes apparent why so many places of bad repute flourish under the nose of the excise authorities. It appears that a keeper of a house of ill-repute applies for a license and pays, say \$50, on account. The license is refused, but as the \$50 is not

HE CONTINUES BUSINESS UNMOLESTED. while the full fee would probably have been \$150. Mr. Saulsbury, one of Mr. Townsend's clerks, submitted a list of sixty-four fines remitted since January,

Mr. Saulsbury, one of Mr. Townsend's clerks, submitted a list of sixty-four fines remitted a line January, 1873, and another list of thirty fines, in regard to which it did not appear from the books of the Special Sessions whether they had been paid or remitted; out of 250 cases sent to the General Sessions from the Special Sessions no action was taken in 111, and no indexmental procured. These lists were submitted to be embodied in the record of the committee's proceedings.

Mr. Townsend remarked that since June last two very well known gentiemen—Mr. Thompson, of Boston, and Mr. Griswold—had mysteriously disappeared in this city. He said in Philadelphia a tremendous fuss was made over the loss of a child, white here no strong effort was made to trace the whereabouts of a man like Mr. Griswold, one of the most respectoic nitizens of New York. With the permission of the committee he would again enter upon the investigation of the police force, to show the causes of its inefficiency. Before resuming this branch of inquiry, however, Mr. Jones, Assistant Clerk of the Special Sessions, was recalled. He stated that since January 1, 1873, 1,692 lines were imposed in the Sessions, out of which 252 were remitted. Twenty-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars accrued to the treasury from these fines. The men who did not reach the Penitentiary were duly sentenced.

Mr. Townsend submitted the papers in the case of

tenced.

Mr. Townsend submitted the papers in the case of Joseph Burr, arrested and indicted for "backing" lottery policy books. This was a felony, but the District Attorney sent the papers back to the Special Sessions, with directions.

with directions
TO THY THE CASE AS A MISDEMEANOR,
whereby Burr got off with \$500 line instead of being
sent to State Prison, which might have been if tried
on an indictment for feiony. Mr. Jones simply looked
at the papers and acknowledged that such was the

actual state of things.

In the case of Michel Murray, who pleaded guilty of a felouy—namely, of keeping a gambling saloon—Mr.

Townsend showed that he was only fined \$500, which fine was paid.
Officer Shellard, who was first called in at the dis-

Townsend showed that he was only fined \$500, which fine was paid.

Officer Shellard, who was first called in at the discovery of the Ryan murders in Broome street, in January, 1874, described the appearance of the victims, Ryan and his sister, the bloody marks, &c., at great length, but giving no new facts not repeatedly resorted in the Hanaho with regard to that mysterious tragedy. The evident drift of Mr. Townsend's questions was to prove by the bloody marks on the roof, the robbery of Ryan's watch, the failure of the police in finding any instrument beyond a small penknife, with which the victims could not possibly have butchered themselves in the manner they were butchered, that this was not a case of suicide, but of murder, and that the police only palmed it off as a suicide because they were too grossly incapable or too negligent to establish the proofs of murder. The officer's testimony also showed that the body of Ryan was removed by order of the police, in direct violation of the law, which says that no body with marks of violence should be touched before the Coroner had viewed it. A damning admission of this witness was that the rooms of the Burke family, who lived on the same floor, and whose conduct appeared to be somewhat suspicious.

WERE NOT RYAN SEARCHED BY HIM.

Officer Wilson, who want into the house with the preceding witness, corroborated his testimony if its principal outlines. He also described minutely every detail of the affair as developed in the investigation made by him and his fellow-officers. The officer, adopting the theory that 'Noolas Ryan first cut his sister's throat and then killed himself, thought he might have gone on to the roof atter killing his sister, and, his heart failing him, returned to the third floor to accomplish his self-destruction. He could see no evidences of a struggle.

Mr. Townsend, after a very extended examination, reproached the witness with having made a very careless examination of the premises, &c., but he stouly asserted that he had done all he c

account of its smallness.

Miss Mary Ann O'Brien, who figured prominently as a witness at the time of the inquest, and who found Byan's vest on the roof, was also subjected to a long and most tedious examination, which failed to bring out any interesting facts. The committee adjourned till Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock.

NEW JERSEY MIDLAND RAILROAD.

The New Jersey Midland Railroad bondholders are going to meet again to consider another plan of reorganization. It is proposed by the new plan, after the foreclosure and purchase of the road by the first mortgage bondholders, that the Board of Directors of the new company shall be authorized to make a first mortgage debt not to exceed \$350,000, to be used only in paying the receiver's certificates authorized by the Chancellor of New Jersey, provided the certificates shall be issued to keep the road in order and pay for rights of way and necessary redling stock, but no further sum shall be issued than shall be sufficient to pay said certificates actually issued, or the necessary expenditures for which they were authorized. There shall be issued to the holders of the present first mortgage bonds new bonds for the amount of their bonds, with accrued interest to the date of reorganization. The plan proposes an issue to the holders of the present first mortgage bonds of stock to the amount of their bonds, which stock is to be attached to and not to be separated from said bonds, and which shall control the company. Each of the new directors shall be the owner of at least \$10,000 of the first mortgage bonds. gage bondholders, that the Board of Directors of the

KILLED BY HIS CARELESSNESS

Michael Dwyer, an old trackman in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Newark, had his skull crushed in yesterday through his own carelessness, as crushed in yesterday through his own carelessness, as a lieged. It appears that early in the morning he went with a gang to work on the track at East Newark. On the approach of a train the boss gave the word to move off. Dwyer delayed just long enough to be struck by the locomotive and shot into the air nearly as high as the funnel. He fell heavily, and when picked up it was found that his skull was fractured and that he had sustained other injuries. He was removed to St. Michael's Hespital, with no prospect of his recovery. He is unmarried and lived in Thomas street.

BROOKLYN EVENING SCHOOLS.

There are 4,560 persons in attendance at the Brook. lyn evening public schools. Three-fourths of the pupils are males. The number of colored people in at-tendance at the three schools set apart for them is 169.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

The Bible war in the New Jersey schools has only commenced. The exclusion of the Bible from the public school at Union Hill is to be followed by a similar movement of the Board of Education of Bull's Ferry, where a majority of the school trustees have already an nounced themselves in favor of the exclusion. There is some excitement in West Hoboken over the report tha the Board of Education in that place intend to follow the Board of Education in that place intend to follow the example of the Union Hill Board. Mr. Meyer, who leads the movement, has written a letter defending the course he has taken.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SCANDALS.

The report of the special committee appointed to investigate the extravagance and frauds in the Board of Education of Jersey City will be presented at the next meeting of the Board. The main charges preferred by Mr. Hollins have been sustained, while the minor charges will be set aside as frivolous. The charge in relation to the illeral purchase of heaters will be ig-nored, as the case is before the courts.

EMIGRANT SWINDLERS.

Two unknown confidence men awindled a young Swede, named J. Nordstein, out of \$230, on Friday afternoon, by inducing him to exchange that amount for a bogus United States bond. The victim was about to take passage for Europe in the steamer Baltic when he was accossed by the swindlers. THE SCANDAL REVIVAL

MRS. MOULTON'S RECENT ACTION-WHAT LEAD-ING MEMBERS OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH SAY-

IS SHE BACKED BY ANY ONE ? The action of the Association of New York and Brooklyn Congregational Ministers in appoint committee to investigate the charges against Mr. Beacher; the action of Judge Moore, of the Brooklyn Court of Sessions, in ordering the taking of the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Richards and others, and the demand made by Mrs. Moulton for the calling of a council of churches to consider the matters at issue between her and Plymouth' church and its pastor, have visibly aroused the members of the church. The policy of the pastor is, as he announced a few nights ago, silence; but in this all the members do not join him. It is not at all likely, however, that the church will take any action toward calling a church council in the face of Mr. Beecher's injunction to silence, But Mrs. Moulton may secure the calling of an ex-parts council, intended

to have its effect upon public opinion.

Yesterday an effort was made by a Herald reporter to ascertain the views of leading members of Plymouth church as to Mrs. Moulton's action, with the following result. It will be seen that all the gentlemen are very guarded in their utterances except Mr. Murray:-

Thomas G. Shearman stated that he could not express an opinion -as to the feeling of the members on Mrs. Moulton's application, and as an officer of the the church it would be manifestly improper for him to the church it would be manifestly improper for him to do so, if he knew, until the matter came before the church. He supposed that Plymouth church would take some action on her letter; but the members attached but little importance to her action. She had an opportunity a few cays ago when before the church to be heard on all points she complained of. For his own part he did not exactly know what grievances she now wants redressed.

Usher Caulidwell, of Plymouth church, stated that he had not participated in the meeting that dropped Mrs. Moulton's name from the rolls, and really knew nothing of the sentiment of the congregation. His own opinion was that the church would take no action nor pay any attention to

pay any attention to

HERI DEMAND FOR A COUNCIL.

Deacon J. H. Hawkins stated that he could not surmise the probable action of the church in the premises. The church had voted very largely in the majority to drop her name from the roils, but he had no means of knowing what she felt it necessary to do in view of her letter published yesterday. He had consulted with none of the members on the subject.

Mr. Cleaveland, of the Christian Union, was found at his deak. He, too, was indisposed to indicate the probable policy of Plymouth church. He had not taken a prominent part in the church meetings, and while at the prayer meeting the other night left early, and consequently had no opportunity to ascertain the views of members. Jacob B. Murray, the usher of Mr. Beecher's church,

Jacob B. Murray, the usher of Mr. Beecher's church, raiked very freely on the subject. He believed the church would pay no attention to the request of Mrs Moulton. This, in his opinion, was merely another effort on the part of the ministers opposed to Mr. Beecher to sir up the scandal. They might do their worst, they would surely fail. The ministers, he be-lieved, were

Beecher to sair up the scandal. They might do their worst, they would surely fall. The ministers, he believed, were

IN THE MERS. MOULTON

In the matter, and Drs. Storrs and Budington, he believed, were the prime movers. Storrs was the head devil, and a devil was bad enough any time, but a devil in the pulpit was the worst of all. "Why," said he, "Budington's own congregation are down upon him, and he'll have to leave, owing to his course. He admitted to John Hall that he would have to quit and get out of Strocklyn, too; he knows it, and is hesitating about the call to New York. These parties who are attempting to tear down Mr. Beecher I want to see do their utmost. Let them go ahead; it is time they were dead; they can't hart him, though, and the quicker they are buried the better. If a thousand persons swore he was guilty I wouldn't believe them; it is utterly impossible for him to commit the sin charged to him. The perjurers like Tilton, Moulton, Loader and Mrs. Moulton will be axposed, and the time will come when all who now doubt Mr. Beecher's purity will admit it. The hand of Providence, I believe, is working in this matter, and God intends that Mr. Beecher shall be a more popular man than he has ever been. Let the preachers go ahead, they can't damage Plymouth church with perjurers like Tilton, Moulton and Loader; I believe that Bowen, too, is a perjurer, if we could only prove it. That was a SINGULAR PROCERDING, to order the recording of the testimony of Richards and his wife and Mrs. Bradshaw. But let it come; let the whole thing come out; let them perjure themselves who are determined to crush Mr. Beecher. It will be of no avail to them or the preacher's who stand behind these conspirators."

Several of the gentlemen seen expressed the belief that Mrs. Moulton was acting by advice of her husband, Frank, the her correspondence with the church. General Pryor, her counsel, most emphatically denies this; reports that Frank Moulton has been out of the city for some time, and is still absent; that he has ac

THE SHERIFF IN WALL STREET.

Last evening toward dusk, an exciting seene took place in the banking office of Barnard & Co., dealers in government stocks and money changers. Some time ago, it appears, a Mr. Lane had deposited with Mr. Barnard \$2,000, which he was unable to repay, although frequently called upon to do so. Finally he put the matter in the hands of counsel, who obtained a judgment against Barnard and placed an execution in the ment against Barnard and places an execution in the hands of the Sheriff. When the deputy sheriffs went to seize the place they found Barnard in and told him their errand. Without losing an instant he made a dush for the money exhibited in his office window. The Sheriff's officers, however, seized his hands and captured the booty. Some very emphatic language was used before the officers had completed their levy. The money seized officers had completed their levy. The money seized in gold and notes aggregated \$100. It may be remem-bered that Mr. Barnard was arrested for having in his possession some of the atolen Dancer bords, but was discharged by Police Justice Wandelf.

BURGLARIES IN WESTCHESTER.

Within the past few days several burglaries have been committed in the upper portion of Westchester county, causing not a little anxiety among the residents of that section, and who are at present puzzled to devise some means of better security for life and property. On Thursday night the residence of Winthrop Raymond, a farmer living at Mount Kisco, was forcibly entered and his gold watch, together with \$100 in money, abstracted from the sleeping apartment occupied by himself and wife. It appears that Mr. Raymond had lately employed a Swede, known only by the name of John, and this felow while hauling wood on the preceding day selected a heavy club, remarking to a fellow workman that it would be "a good thing for a man to defend himself with." As this piece of wood was found in the farmer's bedroom next morning the identity of the intruder was clearly indicated. The Swede, however, had left the

bedroom next morning the identity of the intruder was clearly indicated. The Swede, however, had left the neighborhood before the discovery was made.

On the same night the house of another farmer, named Robert Flewellen, also living in the vicinity of Mount Kisco, was foloniously entered and robbed of jeweiry and wearing appared valued at \$200. The property was taken from apartments in which lay the sleeping family, who were undisturbed by the plunderers. The burglars had forced their way in through a window, and before going away took pains to leave every window on the ground floor open.

The last burglary reported was perpetrated on Priday night at the nouse of Seeley Loundsbury, near Katonah, where the marauders, after forcing the lock of a door, ransacked the premises, carrying away with them a quantity of wearing apparel, several buffulo robes and silverware valued at about \$250. It is believed that the burglary was committed by tramps.

lieved that the burglary was committed by tramps.

TEMPERANCE CRUSADERS.

For several days past a number of ladies of New Jersey have been holding in Newark a Christian Women's Temperance Convention. Before adjourning on Friday night they appointed a committee of two-Mrs. Harris, night they appointed a committee of two-Mrs. Harris, of Newark, and Miss Raymond, of Jersey City—to proceed to Philadelphia and enter a protest sgainst the sale of liquor in the Park during the Centennial Exhibition, and also against the opening of the Exhibition on the Sabbath. A similar committee was appointed to carry similar protests before the New Jersey State Agricultural Society. The Convention resolved itself into a union and chose the following officers for the ensuing year:—Mrs. Mary K. Denman, of Newark, President, Miss Jennie Ayres, of Rahway, and Mrs. Brundage, of Newark, Recording Secretaries; Mrs. Clark, of Jersey City, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Julia Barker, of Rahway, Treasurer.

CENTRAL PARK DESPOTISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-1 am much pleased to see that your paper has taken the above matter in hand, and I hope that this matter will be rectified.

1. The Park was originally intended for a pleasure ground, and it was supposed we could wander here and there, even on the grass. 2. We were at liberty to cross any path or drive, with

due care, of course, All are now at beck and call of the police, apart from

the eternal signboards, "Keep off the grass." I admit

the eternal signboards, "Keep off the grass." I admit that the shrubbery should be guarded, but not the grass. I maintain that no injury could be done by walking upon it. We are confined to the hard and beaten paths of asphalt, and on such bless the contractors. Then, again, we are told not to cross certain drives, &c., and are often obliged to make a grand detour until one imagines himself Theseus is the labyrinth of the Minotaur. I presume the only privileged parties are Ryan, of the Dairy, and his cowa. Sir, I say, give us freedom in our Park. Let us try the experiment. Hyde Park, of London, has free grass. We demand the same. I hope the people will raise their voices in this matter and follow your lead. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

New York, Nov. 13, 1875.

NEW YORK, NOV. 18, 1875.

MORE AMERICAN STEAMSHIPS.

The Panama Railroad-A New Richmond in the Field.

At a meeting of the directors of the Panama Railroad, held yesterday, to take into consideration the question of building a line of steamers to run between New York and Aspinwall and Panama and San Francisco, the following report and resolutions were adopted:—
NEW YORK, NOV. 13, 1875.
TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD

COMPANY: —
GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, appointed on the 27th

of October last as a committee to report, as early as practicable, what arranged to report, as early as practicable, what arranged to rem a line, in connection the necessary for all of the open as line, in connection and an Francisco, and what, in our opinion, would be promoted the mode of forming said line and how to recommend the mode of forming said line and how to provide the necessary funds, report as follows:

— Your committee are of the opinion that the intereste of the company would be promoted by its owning and operating steamers necessary to run (ri-month) between New York and San Francisco, would require remained to Central America, which is a subject to the control of the con

Resalved. That the company will issue its bonds and secure Resalved, That the company will issue its bonds and secure the same by a mortgage on its property to the amount of \$4,900,000, payable \$400,000 on the first day of January, 1880, and \$400,000 each first day of January thereafter until the whole are paid; said bonds to bear semi-annual interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable in United States legal tender currency, at the office of the company, in the city of New York, provided this resolution shall not be enforced until after a contract is concluded for the purchase of the steamers, or a portion of them, mentioned in the first resolution.

C. K. GARRISON.

C. K. GARRISON. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN. JOHN N. BURKE.

A LETTER TO THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY. The following is a copy of the letter-referred to in

the foregoing report :-

the foregoing report:

New York, Nov. 3, 1875.

To the Pacific Mail. Steamship Company, New York:—
Gentlemen—On the 27th ult the Board of Directors of this company unanimously resolved that the interests of the Panama company would be best served by having one interest and one management in a line between New York and San Francisco, and that such a line could be operated more economically and satisfactorily than can be done by two companies with two separate interests, and also, by a resolution of the same meeting, appointed the undersigned a committee to report as early as practicable what arrangements can be made to secure the necessary steamers to form the said line, as early as practicable what arrangements can be made to secure the necessary steamers to form the said line, with recommendations as to the mode of forming the said line, &c.

It may not be improper in this place to say that the foregoing action of this company was taken from no hostile feeling whatever to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, or to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or to any competing line by land or sea, but was taken simply in the interest of the Panama company sions. Before making the report this committee, in view of the expressed determination of their company, wish to know of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company if it is anxious or willing to sell any of its steamers, and this committee would like also to hear anything you may desire to say with regard to the formation of said line.

The contemplated line is not intended as an opposition to any existing line, because we believe there is business enough for two semi-monthly lines at least via the interms business nearly day, will your company wishes to give them an opportunity to do so before contracting elsewhere, and, as the committee monal time after this company are destrous of selling, this company gives to give them an opportunity to do so before contracting elsewhere, and, as the committee are annoted to report at an early day, will your company favor us with an earl

WHAT THE STEAMSHIP BUILDERS SAY.

Mr. Roach in his reply, referred to in the foregoing report, offers to duplicate the Colima, of the Pacific Mail line, fully equipped and furnished, for \$425,000, and to deliver one of said steamers in six months and one on each month thereafter. He will also make a change, without extra charge, in the engines, whereby ten per cent can be saved in fuel and an increase of speed be secured, with a consumption of only twenty or twenty-two tons of coal per day. He also agrees to receive in payment half the amount in cash and the other half in the bonds of the company. Messra N. M. Cramp & Co., of Philadelphia, offer to build the steamers for \$450,000, and guarantee economy and

ed.

resident Park, in conversation with our reporter, ed that it was his intention to make the necessary tracts at once and proceed with the building of the mers as rapidly as possible, having the unqualified port of his Board of Directors and means abundant the currons.

RAISE THE TRACKS.

The inaction of the Jersey City authorities in failing to meet the Pennsylvania Railroad officials on the ques-tion of raising the tracks has created great indignation. Colonel Scott assured the city authorities that if they could agree upon a plan by the end of October the work would be commenced immediately and would be com-pleted by the lat of May next year, in time for the Centennial traffic. Now the work will have to be post-poned for a year.

MANGLED ON THE RAIL

At half-past nine o'clock last night a freight train and a passenger train were passing each other at the Barrow street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Jersey City, when the engineer of the passenger train felt a jerk, as if the locomotive jumped the track,
The train was stopped and the body of a man was
found lying on the track, with the head completely
severed. The body was identified as that of a mat
named Collins, and it is supposed he was an employ
of the railroad company.